

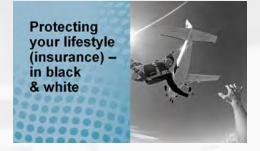


## Chapters...







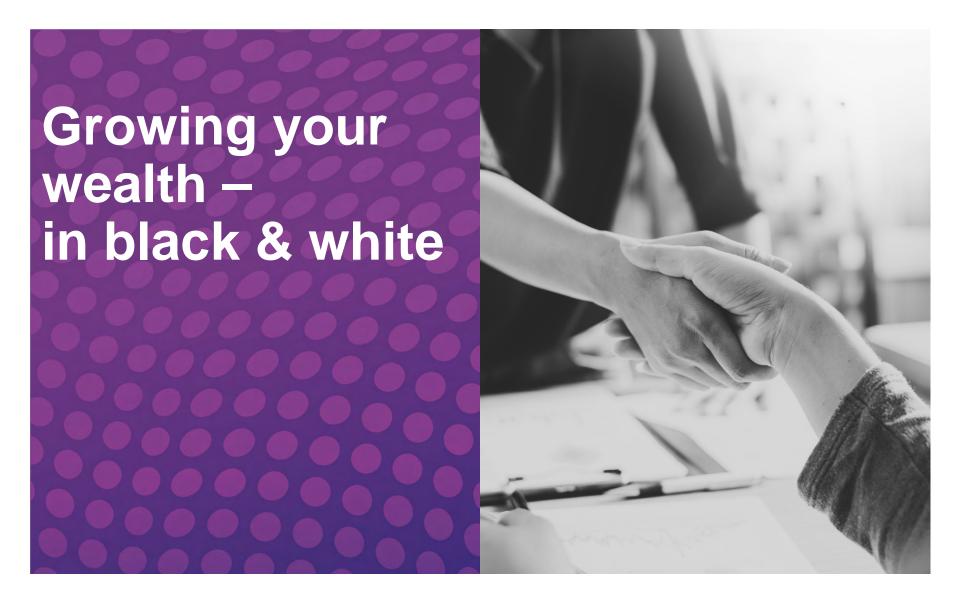














## **Important Notice**

Any advice in this presentation has been prepared without taking into account your objectives, financial situation and needs. You should consider whether it is appropriate having regard to your personal circumstances before making any financial decisions.

If you are considering acquiring a financial product you should obtain the relevant product disclosure statement before making any decision.

Any information about taxation in this presentation is factual information or general advice only and does not consider the application or interpretation of any taxation laws to your personal circumstances. If you require taxation advice you should seek advice from a registered tax agent or a registered tax (financial) adviser.





# **Financial Literacy: Test**

You have \$100 in a savings account earning 2 percent interest a year. After 5 years, how much would you have?

- A. More than \$102
- B. Exactly \$102
- C. Less than \$102
- D. Don't know





## **Financial Literacy: Test**

Imagine that the interest rate on your savings account is one percent a year and inflation is two percent a year. After one year, would the money in the account buy more than it does today, exactly the same or less than today?

- A. More
- B. Same
- C. Less
- D. Don't know





# **Financial Literacy: Test**

Buying shares in a single company usually provides a safer return than buying units in a managed share fund?

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Don't know





## **Investment basics**



#### WHERE ARE YOU NOW?

Budget basics Net worth Psychology of investing



#### WHERE DO YOU WANT TO GO?

Investing goals Risks Power of compounding



#### **HOW ARE YOU GOING TO GET THERE?**

Investment structure Asset classes Borrowing to invest



#### A PERSONAL INVESTMENT PLAN

Strategy Methodology Managing your wealth









# Where are you now?

- 1 Know your financial position
  - 2 Clear your credit card debt
    - 3 Sort out your super
      - 4 Consider getting financial advice
        - 5 Plan your investments





## Steps to take control of your money



#### **ASIC Moneysmart – budget planner**

- Budget your expenses
- Understand your cost of living
- Pay credit card off monthly
- Determine your capacity to save (income minus living expenses)
- Aim to save 10-20% of your gross income

https://www.moneysmart.gov.au/media/392764/managingyourmoney.pdf





## **Net worth**

Assets				
Home	\$750,000			
Car	\$10,000			
Bank Account	\$20,000			
Super	\$300,000			
Shares	\$50,000			
Total Assets	\$1,130,000			

Liabilit	ies
Home Mortgage	\$450,000
Car loan	\$10,000
Credit Card Debt	\$5,000
Student loan (HECS- HELP)	\$20,000
Total Liabilities	\$485,000

**Total Net Worth** 

\$645,000





# **Cash Flow Management**





#### Debt reduction

Inefficient/Efficient debt
Increase regular
repayments
Pay off credit card monthly





**Savings Plan** 

Holiday

New car

First home

Look to save 10-20% of gross

income





**Budgeting** 

Track your spending

Create a budget

Pay yourself first (PYSF)





## **Cash Flow Management**





#### **Secondary Income**

Salary/Wage



#### **Passive Income**

- Dividends
- Rental
- Interest



**Cash Management or high interest Account** 

High Interest Capture savings 10-20% of gross income Only distribute income required







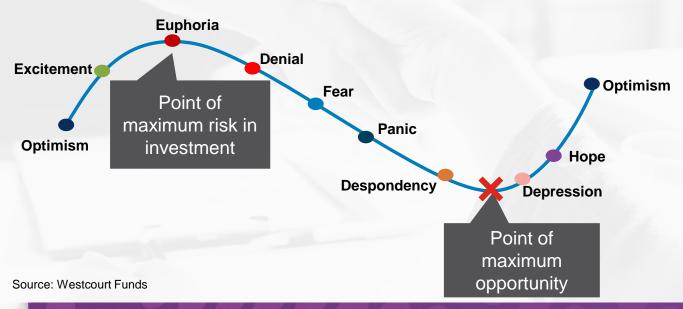


# **Psychology of investing**

Are you emotionally attached to your investments?

What losses are you prepared to take?

Are you searching for a Holy Grail or a Guru?







# Where do you want to go?



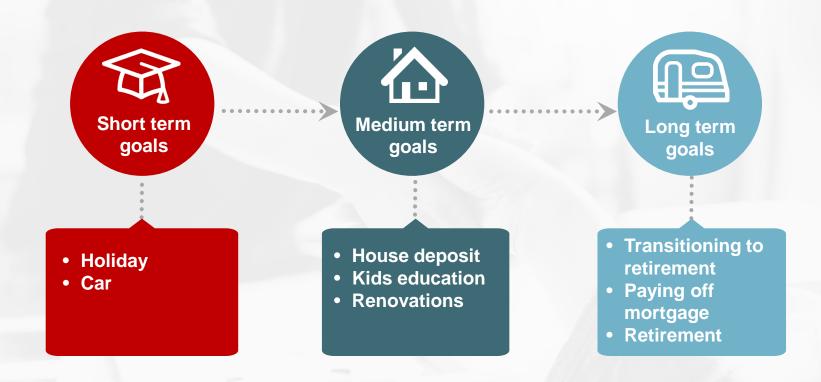
## **Investment considerations**







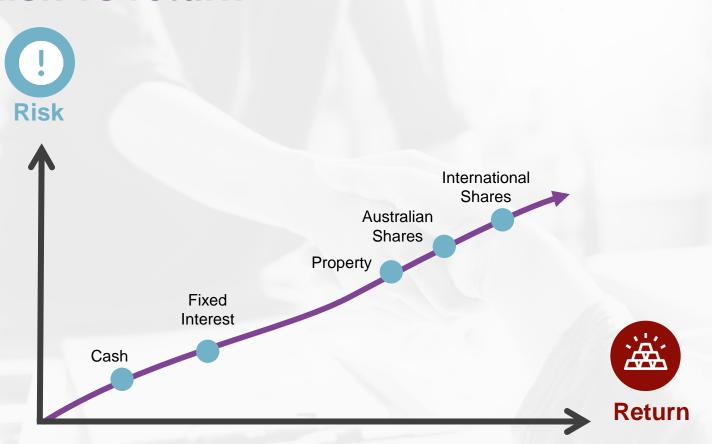
# Establish your investment goals







## Risk vs return





## How have the asset classes performed?



Data: 1. Inflation-CPI Consumer Price Index Percentage Change from Previous Period, All groups, 2. Cash-Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index, 3. Australia Fixed Interest-Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0+ Yr Index, 4. Australian Shares-S&P/ASX 200 Accumulation Index, 5. Australian Listed Property Trusts -S&P/ASX 300 Property Trusts Accum Index, 6. International shares-MSCI World ex Australia (Net TR) AUD

\* Past performance is not indicative of future performance

Source: Bloomberg





## **Diversification**

- High interest cash account
- Term Deposits
- Short Term Money market





- Industrial
- Residential
- Domestic/ International

\$ \$

- Domestic/ International
- Government
- Corporate





- Sectors
- Domestic/ International
- Core/Satellite
- Income/Growth





## **Compound interest**

Albert Einstein: 'The most powerful force in the universe'

#### **COMPOUND INTEREST:**

where:  $A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$ 

 $A = total \ amount \ after \ n \ years$ 

*P* = *principal* or original value

r = rate of interest per annum

n = number of years the money in invested





# Power of compounding

Would you prefer \$1 million dollars today or receive a cent today and double that amount for the next 30 days?

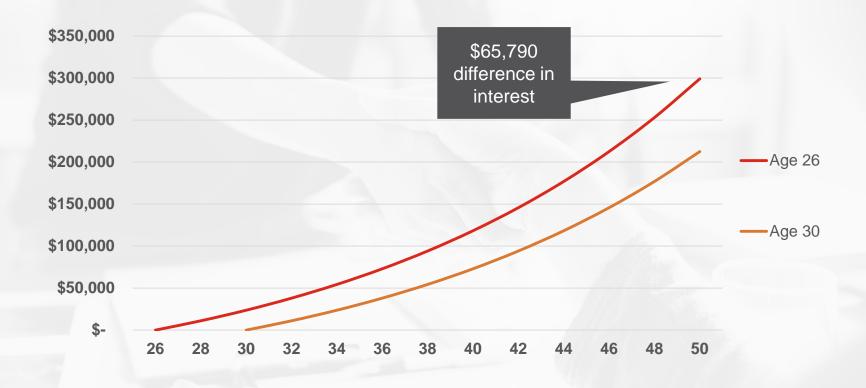
DAY	VALUE	DAY	VALUE
1	\$0.01	27	\$671,088
2	\$0.02	28	\$1,342,177
3	\$0.04	29	\$2,684,354
4	\$0.08	30	\$5,368,709

Source: https://www.moneysmart.gov.au/managing-your-money/saving/compound-interest



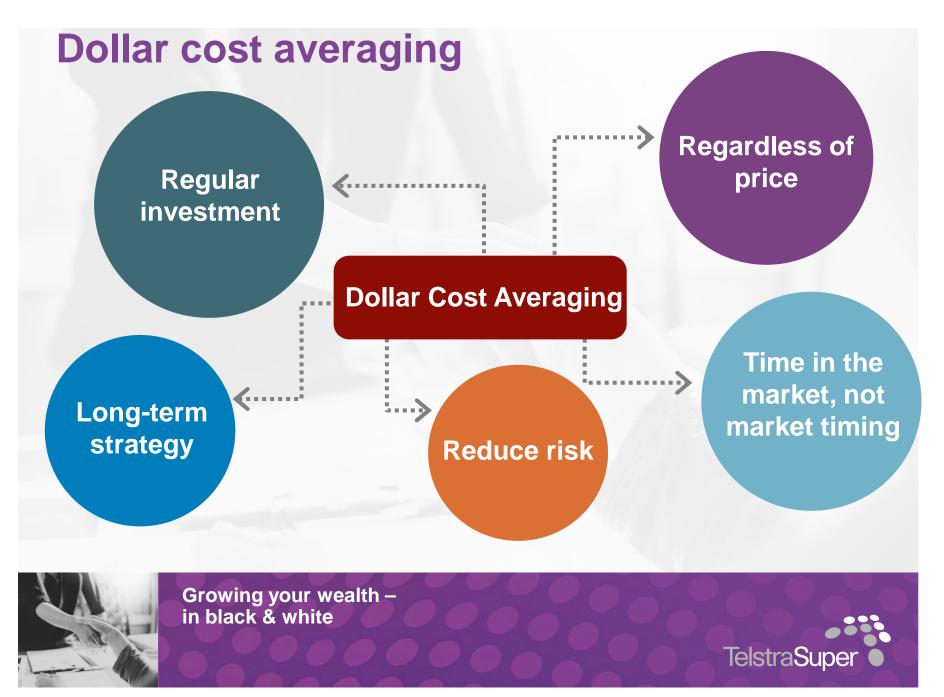


# **Compound Interest**









## **Dollar cost averaging**

Dollar cost averaging is an investment technique of buying a fixed dollar amount of a particular investment on a regular schedule, regardless of the price. The investor purchases more shares when prices are low and fewer shares when prices are high. As this table shows, dollar cost averaging can result in a better average share price than trying to time your purchase.

Month	Share Price	Investment	Shares purchased
January	\$10	\$100	10
February	\$7	\$100	14.3
March	\$6	\$100	16.7
April	\$8	\$100	12.5
May	\$9	\$100	11.1
Total	\$8 average	\$500	64.6

Dollar cost averaging does not ensure a profit or guarantee against loss in declining markets. For the strategy to be effective, you must continue to purchase shares both in market ups and market downs.

Source: https://www.commsec.com.au/support/learn/investing-basics/what-is-dollar-cost-averaging

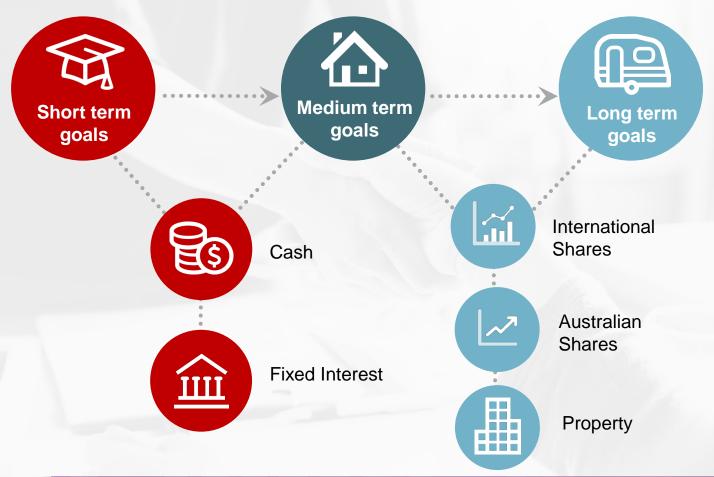




# How are you going to get there?



## **Asset classes**







# **Asset Types**

Australian Equities

International Equities

**Property** 

Private Markets Hedge funds

Alternative Debt

Infrastructure

Cash

Australian Fixed Interest

International Fixed Interest

**Growth** Defensive





## **Characteristics of Asset Types**



#### **Shares**

Growth/income

Volatility

Long term

investment

Tax effectiveness

Flexibility



#### **Property**

Growth/Income

Long Term

investment

Value

fluctuations

Inflexible



#### **Fixed Interest**

Generally

Income only

Low risk/return

Inflexible



#### Cash

Income only

Low

risk/return

Flexibility





#### **Direct vs Indirect**

**Direct** 



Ownership

Control

Flexible/inflexible

#### **Indirect**



Diversification

Flexibility

Access to investment markets otherwise unavailable

#### **Examples**

- Shares
- **Property**
- Term DépositCash

#### How

- Broker/Online/ **Public Offering**
- Agent
- Financial institution

#### **Examples**

- Managed Fund
- ETF
- Superannuation

#### How

- Financial Adviser
- Financial Institution
- Prospectus/PDS





# **Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)**



Client invests in an ETF or low cost index fund, which generates a return to the client after fees



- Fund manager covers its costs
- No outside owners = Clients keep more of any returns a fund earns

Source: Vanguard





### Income or Growth

#### Income



#### Growth



- Generate cash flow/passive income
- Income Tax
- Potentially higher yield
- Lower or minimal growth prospects



- Increase in capital value
- Capital Gains Tax (CGT)
- Potentially higher return
- · Generally lower yield

Shares
Property
Fixed Interest
Cash

Shares

**Property** 

**ETFs** 

Managed Funds





## **Shares**



- Ownership in a company
- Capital growth (or decline)
- Potential income distribution (via dividends)
- High volatility





## **Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP)**





## **Property**



- Ownership in real estate (property)
- Capital growth (or decline)
- Potential income distribution (via rental returns)





## **Borrowing to invest**



**Investment Property** 



**ETFs** 

Gearing strategy
Diversification
Broad range of assets
Flexibility
Fees & charges



**Share Portfolio** 

Gearing strategy Income – dividends Growth potential Brokerage



**Managed Funds** 

Gearing strategy
Diversification
Broad range of
assets/markets
Flexibility
Fees & charges





## **Borrowing to invest**



**Investment Property** 

Positive or negative gearing Income and expenses Property management and maintenance



**Negative Gearing** 

Investment income is **less** than interest and expenses



**Positive Gearing** 

Investment income is **greater** than interest and expenses



**Margin Loans** 

Using shares &/or managed funds as security to borrow to invest



Margin calls

Loan to valuation ratio dropped below a certain level



Leverage

Ability to utilize existing assets for further borrowing/purchases





## **Borrowing to invest**



- Interest
- Negative gearing
- Loan to valuation ratio (LVR)



## Your goals and investment structure



**Superannuation** 

Funding retirement
Paying off debt at
retirement
Tax benefits



Personal

Simple and low cost

Negative gearing

Potential high tax



Company

Lower tax rates
Asset Protection
Higher costs



**Family Trust** 

Income distribution

Tax benefits

Beneficiaries





## **Taxation**



#### **SUPERANNUATION**

A tax-advantaged environment Concessional tax rates apply Tax-free on drawdown from age 60



#### **PERSONAL**

Marginal tax rates (MTR) apply Capital Gains Tax (CGT) CGT discount may apply



#### **COMPANY**

Income and capital gains taxed at flat rate Generally no CGT discount



#### **FAMILY TRUST**

Ability to distribute income Income and capital gains taxed at marginal rate of beneficiary(s) CGT discount may apply



# Strategies for a personal investment plan



## **Strategies**

- O1 CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT
  Pay yourself first (PYSF)
  Controlling your spending
  Paying your bills on time
- DIRECT VS. INDIRECT
  Direct ownership of investment/asset Indirect pooled investment
- DORROWING TO INVEST

  Commonly referred to as negative gearing Investment loans property or shares Margin lending shares or managed funds
- DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

  Receive dividends as additional shares (sometimes at a discounted price)
  Compound investment
  Franking credits
- INCOME OR GROWTH
  Income provides passive income
  Growth emphasis on capital appreciation





## Keep on track

01

#### **BUDGET**

Set up your budget to make sure your money goes where you want it to.

- O2 PAY OFF DEBT

  See how much you'll save by repaying your debts faster.
- 03 INVEST WISELY
  Start planning your investments.
- 04 SEEK ADVICE

Navigate the financial advice process with confidence.



### **Useful tools**



ASIC Moneysmart website: www.moneysmart.gov.au/

Thomson Reuters Cleardocs

www.investors.asn.au

- www.netactuary.com.au/ Calculators
- www.superannuation.asn.au/
  resources/retirement-standard

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# Thank you











